

JAPAN WILL GUARANTEE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE IF AMERICA SO DESIRES

Representative Mochizuki, Member of the Japanese Mission, States Japan's Desire To Remove Every Obstacle Between Herself and America—Asks Frank Cooperation For the Development of China and Maintenance of Open Door

Japan stands with America for the "Open Door" in China and looks to the United States to cooperate with Japan in developing the vast resources of the Chinese Republic.

When the United States decides to establish the Philippines as an independent Republic, Japan stands ready to be one of the nations guaranteeing the preservation of that independence, desiring to remove every cause for misunderstanding between Japan and the United States.

The United States which rose to help crush German militarism is not likely to herself attempt to establish a navalism on the Pacific. The nations which should give help to Russia in her present stress are Japan and the United States.

These are some of the salient points in an important address delivered on Friday evening at the Japanese Central Institute by Kotaro Mochizuki, member of the Japanese house of representatives and one of the members of the mission which spent Friday night in Honolulu, sailing for San Francisco on the Shinyo Maru yesterday morning.

"We are selected by the house of representatives," said Mr. Mochizuki, "to visit the United States but we are not representing our political parties in visiting America. While we may not be the suitable representatives, nevertheless when we reach the United States we represent the house of representatives of Japan. With other members of the party I have many problems to discuss seriously, and with them I differ in opinions on many subjects of home politics, but as a member of the party visiting the United States on this occasion I have no party feeling."

"The problem which lies in the mind of the members of our party is how to expand our national destination and to draw attention of the public to the efforts given by the Japanese to cooperate with the United States, the nation that possesses the longest historical relation with Japan and which is situated geographically close to us in the present great war of Europe. On the other hand we believe that we could serve the country if our efforts brought about the establishment of closer relations between Japan and the United States—not based on arguments and writings, but on actual facts. In our endeavor to accomplish this mission we are not members of parties but represent the Japanese public in general.

Study Economic Conditions

"As a member of the party I desire to state to the public in what manner I intend to study the United States and make investigation while in America. First I desire to study the economic effect of the European conflict upon the United States, and I believe that the economic effect of the war upon America will serve as the vital element in cementing the two nations—Japan and the United States. In this regard I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the trade between Japan and the United States is one-sided. According to the statistics of last year Japan exported to the United States our products amounting to 240,000,000 yen, but we bought from the United States only 100,000,000 yen. There is a difference of 140,000,000 yen. The United States is the largest customer of Japanese products, and we are a supplier to the United States. That this condition of trade is reasonable is the standpoint of bettering relations between the two countries.

"However, since the outbreak of the war, the United States began to export what she was formerly importing from Europe. Steel, iron, chemical products, medicines and various machineries which America bought from Europe are now exported from the United States to Europe. The American industries have made a tremendous development since the outbreak of the war. Japan has been importing various products from England, Germany and other European nations, but if after the conclusion of the war, Japan purchased these articles from the United States the above mentioned balance of trade amounting to 140,000,000 yen could easily be lessened to 70,000,000 or 60,000,000 yen. This greatly improves the balance of trade between the two countries equally proportioned. When this time arrives, it will have more influence to cement the two nations than a hundred diplomats, and the two nations which have enjoyed friendly relations heretofore will be on much closer terms of friendship. I wish that our intention to study the conditions of bringing the two nations closer by the better economic and commercial ties, will have your approval and support.

To Meet After-war Trade

"It is also necessary to consider this economic and industrial prosperity of the United States from another angle. If the European nations regain their former condition, say, in one year after the conclusion of the war, and the United States finds it no longer possible to sell her products to the European countries, the United States cannot shut down her present industries at once. The energy and money used in the present industries will be doubtless directed towards the far east and the south seas. To study how Japan should meet the advance of the American commercial and industrial development in those districts or how Japan should cooperate with American capitalists and industrial magnates to open up the markets of the far east and the south seas, is another matter I intend to study.

"The war has flooded the United States with 16,000,000,000 yen of gold, but in the past four months the United States loaned the Entente powers more than 200,000,000 yen every month and in one year the entire 16,000,000,000 yen will be loaned to the Entente powers. Moreover, in the near future, the United States intends to send one million soldiers and a large force of the naval units, and it will require enormous expenditure. It is, therefore, necessary to study how the United States will utilize her unlimited wealth towards the Entente powers, Japan, the Far East and the

South Seas in future, not only from the standpoint of Japan, but from the future of the world's economic and financial development.

Naval Expansion

"On the naval expansion of the United States, I wish to say a few words. Recently many publications have been printed in the United States advocating preparedness and naval expansion and as many of those present here know, the titles of some of these publications make us wonder. 'Japanese Invasion', 'Menace of Japan', or 'Control of the Pacific' are seen. The number of these publications has greatly increased since last year. While the Japanese are well aware that the opinions expressed by the authors of these books are only shared by comparatively a small number of the American public, let me show you the statistical comparison of the Japanese and American navies.

"In 1917 and 1918, Japan has ten warships to each thirteen warships of America, in 1920, the United States will have twenty-one to every ten of the Japanese ships, in 1921 the United States will have twenty-six warships to ten warships of Japan. We hope that the United States is planning these expansions of the navy for the purpose of using them in the Atlantic and South America. However, the great and doubtful problem of China is still left unsolved. Among the intelligent class of the Americans there are many who doubt the opinion of the Japanese towards China. They believe that Japan is intending to conquer China, and to utilize the enormous population of China; that Japan is planning to control the Chinese for a certain purpose. These misunderstandings have caused the publication of the above mentioned books. This misunderstanding has caused the United States to plan the enormous naval expansion.

For the Open Door

"It is the duty of the Japanese public to announce to the American public that Japan has no such ambition, and it is not only the duty of Japan to protect the integrity of China and to respect the open door, and equal opportunity in China as proposed by Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States in 1910, but it is also her obligation to do so in order to protect the peace and integrity of the Asiatic continent. We desire to fully explain that Japan will protect the peace and integrity of Asia and will respect the open door and equal opportunity in China. Also to develop the undeveloped natural resources of China, it is necessary that the United States and Japan should frankly cooperate. Even the plan of giving financial aid to China to establish a sound government in the country should be discussed by Japan and the United States, and the cooperation of the two countries will serve to remove the misunderstanding regarding Japan.

Philippine Independence

"If the United States makes a permanent plan in the Philippines, it may become the cause of misunderstanding. The intelligent class of the Americans have been advocating the independence of the Philippines. When the United States allows the independence of the Philippines, Japan and her people will willingly guarantee her independence, even going so far as to arrange with England and France which have a large interest in the south seas, to guarantee the independence of the Philippines. We desire to remove the misunderstanding between Japan and the United States. We wish to explain to the American public the joining of the United States which brings the message of peace from one corner of the Pacific Ocean, and Japan which lies in the opposite corner of the Pacific, will be the one means of bringing peace and happiness to humanity.

"The nationalism of the United States is at present in its highest development. It is unnecessary to tell the mission of the United States, that she is endeavoring to crush down German militarism for the sake of the peace of the world. But the United States which rose with arms in hand against German militarism, will never proclaim a navalism herself, on the Pacific waters, and in this regard we believe that we will find Americans who possess a similar opinion. At this moment it is necessary to make the American public know that as the Americans are doing, we, the Japanese, are also doing our best to aid the cause of the Entente. Not only have we given diplomatic and financial aid, but we have also sent our navy in their service.

Helping to Utmost

"Japan has gained a profit of one billion yen from the war, but out of this sum 70,000,000 yen has been given to Russia about 80,000,000 yen to France and 100,000,000 yen to England. We are giving as much as possible financial aid to the Entente powers, and this fact should be made known to the American public.

"However, the future of the war will not be easy, and during last year the Entente forces advanced in the western and southern fronts only about ten miles, and at this rate to reach the Rhine will take almost four years.

Russia has retreated from Riga, and in Galicia they have retreated almost fifty miles. The weakening of the eastern front will give Germany more strength, and she will be able to devote her entire forces against the western and southern fronts.

"Nations that should give encouragement and help to Russia are the United States and Japan. I hope that among those present here there are none who believe that what we have done in the past is sufficient to insure the peace of the world. Japan has obtained a profit of one billion yen, and many industries have developed, but those who think that Japan is fortunate, are not realizing the real situation. The public of Japan should give more serious and sincere thought to these matters. Whatever efforts we would give for the sake of the Entente will be amply rewarded, and it will give Japan the right of speech at the Peace Conference, and we should give our best efforts for the cause of the Entente.

"Viscount Ishii is representing the government, but we, five members of the House of Representatives, are representing the public of Japan, and we will exchange opinions with the public of the United States, and if we succeed in bringing the relation of the two nations closer, it will be for the benefit of both."

BALLENTYNE PLEAS WITH MONTANA-BINGHAM

Advices Honolulu Interests To Purchase Control

C. G. Ballentyne is favorably impressed with the Montana-Bingham property, especially when connected with the Fortuna property, upon which Montana-Bingham has an option for purchase. His report so states and he advises that Honolulu interests that have invested in Montana-Bingham lands and stocks purchase full control. Relative to the property Ballentyne says in part:

"In regard to the property interests I find that these consist of the Montana-Bingham property and tunnel, the Valentine location, the Tiwaukue location, the Thrush location and the Fortuna; with the exception of the Montana-Bingham, the company does not possess title to any of the others, but holds the same under option of purchase, the conditions of which require fulfillment in order that the fee title of all the properties will be vested in the Montana-Bingham Consolidated Mining Company.

"In addition to the foregoing, the company owns 158,000 shares and 10 per cent of the net proceeds of the Bingham Amalgamated Copper Co., consisting of 300 acres of good ground. The amounts still to be paid to acquire the Thrush, Valentine and Tiwaukue properties are comparatively small, amounting to \$3750 for the Thrush, \$28,000 for the Valentine and \$37,500 for the Tiwaukue, in all \$69,250.

"This ought to be provided so that the clear titles to these properties may be obtained. Now in regard to the Fortuna, it is the part of wisdom that he full ownership of this be secured, and in order to do this the interest of Governor Bamberger should be obtained and this can be done by a stock payment.

"As to the Higgins quarter interest, his consists of a small cash payment and the balance in stock which can be converted into cash. The sound thing to do is to acquire the absolute control of all the properties. Instead of the Montana-Bingham having 45-50ths of the Fortuna property, the expenditure of a small amount of cash and some stock will secure the whole interest."

DANKY LEAVES

Phil B. Danky, former newspaper man and assistant secretary of the promotion committee, sailed for San Francisco yesterday on the Maui. Mr. Danky will take charge of the San Francisco office of the Hawaii Promotion Committee. He is widely and favorably known in Honolulu, where he has lived for a number of years.

No Eggs, Milk or Butter

The following recipe shows how an appetizing, wholesome cake can be made without expensive ingredients.

In many other recipes the number of eggs may be reduced one-half or more and often left out altogether by using an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted. Try the following recipe:

EGGLESS, MILKLESS, BUTTERLESS CAKE
1 cup brown sugar
1 1/2 cups water
1 cup sifted raisins
2 ounces shortening, cut fine
1/2 cup shortening
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups flour
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

DIRECTIONS—Boil sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in saucepan 3 minutes. When cool, add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake in loaf pan in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

The old method (fruit cake) called for 2 eggs

New book of recipes which economize in eggs and other expensive ingredients mailed free. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., 135 William Street, New York, U. S. A.

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APPEAL IS FILED BY INTER-ISLAND

Announces Intention of Carrying Decision of Utilities Commission To Supreme Court

Formal notice of appeal from the decision and order of the Public Utilities Commission, directing the Inter-Island Company to reinstate its passenger schedule in use August 1, 1916, was filed by the attorneys for the shipping company yesterday. The order of the utilities commission was served on the company last Thursday, and on October 1 the company raised its prevailing rates materially, although this action was contemplated for some time.

The company yesterday afternoon served the commission with a peremptory demand that all records and data used in the recent investigation of the company by the commission and its agents, be sent to the supreme court.

One of the grounds for the appeal as taken by the company through its attorneys, Smith, Warren and Whitney, was that the commission was not granted any jurisdiction over a carrier by sea, but its functions were confined to electric light, telephone, gas, street railway and other railroad companies, and that the shipping board has jurisdiction over the company, and this board determines whether or not their rates are just and reasonable.

Furthermore, the company states that the commission did not even proceed in a proper manner to fix rates as required under section 2234 of the act authorizing the commission, in that rates can only be fixed after a hearing with notice of intention to make changes.

The company asserts that instead of making a profit of 11.46 percent, the profit last year would not exceed 7 1/2 percent which is declared to be a very small profit for such a hazardous business.

Twenty-three Year Old Suit Once More Hangs Fire

After twenty-three years in the courts one phase of the famous case of Scott vs. Philipo came to an end last night, when a jury, after deliberating five hours in a hot jury room, returned to Judge Kemp's court room and announced they were unable to agree and so were discharged.

It was in 1894, or the year between the overthrow of the monarchy and the year of the revolution that the Scott-Philipo case first saw the light of day in the courts. In one phase or another ever since a dozen judges, more or less, and scores of attorneys, were employed, many of them dead, but the case lives on, and the end is not yet reached.

The present angle in this case arose from a suit brought by Scott against Mrs. Elizabeth K. Philipo DeFries, for damages arising from payments he made on lease lands at Honolulu, where a hui was organized about twenty-five years ago, or joint association which divided its land assets into shares. Scott leased some land, or a certain number of shares, and at the end of a year there was a disagreement and his title to lease, but he claims rentals were demanded and collected from him although he never had real possession of the land. These sums, he alleged, amounted to about \$2200, a waiver for about \$1500 having been filed by him.

The entire case is very much involved and while Honolulu attorneys have tried their hand at it these twenty-three years, it would appear that only a Philadelphia lawyer would be able to straighten out the ancient case which has been a conspicuous strand in the weaving of the history of the courts of the Islands.

SPORTS

BLUE STOCK HERE FROM MAINLAND

George Berry, Nevada Horseman, Arrives With Many Fine Reno Animals

Local turf-lovers have a new mecca, the same being the territorial quarantine station on the Ala Moana Road, where are domiciled, pending the transition period of quarantine, fifteen blue-blooded equines, thoroughbred stallions, brood mares and yearlings, and each and every one of them bred absolutely in the purple.

The shipment of horses arrived from San Francisco yesterday by the steamer Lurline, in charge of George W. Berry, a horseman of international repute. They are from the Nevada Stock Farm, the famous breeding establishment near Reno, presided over by George Wingfield, today the dominant figure in racing matters in the West. All the horses will be disposed of by private sale, and it is understood that several have already been bespoken by local horsemen.

Every horse in the consignment was landed in good shape, declared George Berry, last night, thanks to the care and courtesy of Captain Rind and the officers and crew of the Lurline.

Received Splendid Treatment
"I have shipped horses on both the Atlantic and Pacific," stated Berry, "but I can safely say that never in all my long experience have I received such splendid treatment as I did at the hands of those aboard the Lurline. Why, Captain Rind actually took his vessel 150 miles out of her course in order to avoid danger of the horses being knocked about in a threatened storm."

Berry said last night that he would have his horses ready for inspection in the course of a week or ten days, and that he would then be happy to show them to any interested parties.

"The reputation of the Nevada Stock Farm stands behind every one of these horses," declared Berry, "and if they don't turn out as represented the buyer will be willingly refunded his money. We have come to the conclusion that there is a future for racing in these Islands, and hope, in future, to send a shipment of horses here every year."

The shipment includes the following animals:

Blooded Stock In Lot
Deutschland, bay horse, foaled 1900, by imported Sain out of Derforiglia.

Brood Mares:
Divina, brown mare, foaled 1900; by Bassettlaw out of Angeline.

Fay Muir, bay mare, foaled in 1917; by Anapous out of Duplex.

Rosella, bay mare, foaled 1913, by Voter out of Harrore.

Princess Zeika, bay mare, foaled 1897; by Rey del Sierras out of Countess Zeika.

Peggy O'Neil, bay mare, foaled 1902; by King William out of Cleodora.

Frazzle, brown mare, foaled 1909; by Plaudit out of Pleasant Girl.

La Estrella, chestnut mare, foaled 1911; by Electioneer out of Fluid.

Abeline, bay mare, foaled 1906; by El Rio Rey out of Ogalena.

Silverline, bay mare, foaled 1904; by Free Knight out of Silver Lining.

Yearlings:
Dinner Bell, chestnut colt, by Starbottle out of Eleven Bella.

Saunder, bay filly; by Starbottle out of Silverline.

Peter Post, bay colt; by Deutschland out of Roselawn.

Dreamery, chestnut filly; by Montgomery out of Ocean Dream.

Remark, bay filly; by Montgomery out of Kumias.

The brood mares to be placed on sale are as follows:

Has Old Friends Here
George Berry is making his first trip to Hawaii, but he has three old friends residing here: Fred W. Makin, Joseph Schwartz and Percy A. Swift, manager of Henry May & Co.

Berry has just returned from a successful invasion of the Eastern tracks, where he raced such well-known stakeholders as Shippery Elm, Bank and Scarlet Oaks, with a very satisfactory measure of success.

The Wingfield Stable is at present racing at its home meeting at Reno, Nevada, a meeting which, according to Berry, is by far the most successful ever held at the Nevada track.

Berry will return to the mainland in time to be present at the opening of the Tinian meeting, on Thanksgiving Day. The Nevada Stock Farm Stable saddled twenty-eight winners at the last meeting at the Mexican track, and will be even more strongly represented at the coming meeting.

TEUTONS TO TASTE THEIR OWN MEDICINE

LONDON, October 3.—(Associated Press.) Aroused to a high pitch of indignation that German air raids on their city should be allowed to pass without reprisals on Teuton cities, a mass meeting was held today, at which Premier Lloyd George gave promise that in future the Huns would have a taste of their own medicine.

Addressing a huge crowd of incensed citizens, Premier Lloyd George, in a rousing speech, assured the audience that "we will bomb Germany with compound interest."

There were no raids on the English coast last night; the first quiet night for over a week.

Reports from Paris said French aviators conducted a strong reprisal raid on the German city of Baden-Baden, and considerable damage was noted by the observers.

There is a violent artillery duel in progress at Verdun.

HILO HIGH GOLD AND BLUE IN TIE

Basketball Season Starts In Crescent City With Decidedly Interesting Battle

HILO, September 28.—In the opening basketball game of the season at the armory yesterday afternoon, the two High School teams, the Blue and the Gold, played one of the most interesting specimens of basketball skill seen here for a long time.

The strong, friendly rivalry existing between these two social bodies, accounted for the pep that was displayed from the start. The Golds easily took the lead in an aggressive spirit which so disconcerted their opponents that ere the first half of the game was finished the scoring resulted ten to four against the Blues.

Defeat seemed to be an incentive for the Blues to confine themselves more closely to business, and their improved playing soon began to tell on the Golds, who had apparently carried things with a sweep from the outset. The Golds, gradually losing ground, held on desperately, but the strength of the doughy Blues steadily and surely brought the score up to thirteen to eleven in favor of the Blues at the close of a hotly contested scrap.

Lineup Changed
At this point in the game a change in positions took place, the Golds putting Ernest Silva and M. Iganaki in the front, and when the game was renewed, a stubborn fight ensued, the Golds succeeding in registering two more scores, tying the Blues. That these results were even more to be desired than otherwise, is the opinion of the basketball fans, since it has a tendency to put all the players on their fighting feet and will add interest and zest to the coming series which judging from the first game, will be an improvement on anything in the basketball line ever before seen in this city.

Among the players who are deserving of special mention for excellent work yesterday is L. Silva of the Blues and Ernest Silva and M. Iganaki of the Golds. It was decided to have the tie played off some time next week.

The lineups of the two teams in the following: Golds—Forward, M. Iganaki and Albert Ah Fook; center, Joseph Akana, guards, Prescott Ah Fook and Ernest Silva.

Blues—Forwards, L. Silva and A. Forbes; center, A. Iganaki; guards, Merlin Forbes and Gilbert Patten.

HILO FEELS CHESTY; OVERCOMES SERVICE

Big Island Champion Y. M. I., Nine Proves Boys Can Play Ball

Hilo is now some chesty, for last Saturday the baseball champions of the Big Island, the Y. M. I. met and beat a Honolulu service nine on the diamond at Moeheau Park. The soldier boys were defeated, 3-0. The following is the account of the game as perpetrated by the sport writer of the Hawaii Post.

"Baseball fans of this city were treated to one of the finest exhibitions of ball ever seen on the local green when they gathered at the Park yesterday to witness a game between the Y. M. I. team and a soldier aggregation from Honolulu. It was a known fact that the soldiers comprised a team with a reputation, and that they were determined to make good for the Sunday previous when the game was abandoned in the seventh inning.

Report Exaggerated
The report had the desired effect and ere the game was called, the grandstand and bleachers presented an unusual number of eager fans impatiently awaiting the start. Both teams started off with a bang that at once gave assurance of a hotly contested game and the spectators certainly had the satisfaction of getting their money's worth.

"The visiting team never failed to take every advantage of any slip the local team made, but these slips were of such infrequency as to prevent the soldiers from having a peep-in at any stage of the game. The manner in which the champions guard their record was pleasing to see, and indicated that determination to lead all others that if followed up will make all opposition teams in the future go the limit if they expect to bring them to defeat.

Y. M. I. Win, 3-0
With the score of three to nothing, the local boys proved themselves justly entitled to the honor of first place, irrespective of all adverse criticism heard concerning their past playing.

The soldiers were good losers and it is to be regretted that another game could not be scheduled before their departure for the city. That other games will be arranged with the detachment of soldiers due here next week, is the present program and this being the case, the off season in baseball will be well taken care of. The proceeds of the game yesterday are to go to the Hilo Red Cross Chapter, and are said to have been considerable."

"OLD CLUB FOOT" FALLS; HUNTER'S VICTIM AT LAST

GRASS VALLEY, California, September 21.—"Old Club Foot," a monster buck with a deformed foot that had been trailed by every hunter of the San Juan Ridge section for twenty years, has been bagged at last. Hunters with dogs succeeded in forcing him into the Yuba River, where he was shot at long range. "Old Club Foot" was extremely wary and had managed to dodge scores of bullets. When dressed the carcass weighed 186 pounds.

LOS ANGELES LAYS KEEL FOR FIRST STEEL SHIP

Vessel One of Four Ordered By Shipping Board

Marking an important epoch in the development of Los Angeles harbor was the recent laying down of the keel for the first steel steamship at the newly erected plant of the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, says Railway and Marine News. The vessel is one of four ordered by the United States Shipping Board and will be 429 feet long and follow standard design. Officials of the company announce that the keels of the other three vessels will be laid in the very near future. While a plant has been in existence at Long Beach for many years and at San Pedro many small craft have been successfully built, this is the first yard at the southern metropolis planned to construct the larger type of vessels, and in successfully inaugurating the important industry Los Angeles can be assured of the good wishes of the shipbuilding fraternity from all over the Coast.

LENDS TO BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, October 4.—(Associated Press.)—The United States yesterday made a further loan to Belgium. The amount of this advance was two million dollars.

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